MRS. BALLEY. OR THE LAST REMOVAL PROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Amongst many acquainteness, there is one for whom I have a very particular respect, because he is not only an excellent fellow, but also a very grest addity. He has passed his entire life in going from one part of London to another: and not content, as must backelors would be, with moving themselves, their ward with what is—"

But a very natural curiosity fore the philosopher from his sed thoughts.

"Well' then," said he, "who can this disagreeable person be that is thus drive disagreeable person be that is thus drive in any own home—and will

It is some time since my friend took infurnished lodgings on the left hand side of Gower street, as you go from her own Moutague extrect to Holborn. All, at least all of those houses that I have seen, are fine, wide, lofty, spacious, and very o'd fashioned. The time for which be had fortable, when the apartments was approaching its here. is was wont to do in former years. His tickes he inspected that an auctioneer good genius seemed to have abandoned would have envired, and a professional appraiser be astonished to behold.

"I do not find," said he, " a hat box, and he perceived chimneys that smoked a stick, an umbrell-case, nor anything and be perceived chimneys that smoked West this fatality, or was it that he had become more sensitive to the little "ills of life?" He certainly ceased to see the smiles that used to great him when he was a much younger man. Why was this? It was he was a much younger man. Why was the smiles that used to great him when he was a much younger man. Why was the smiles that used to great him when he was a much younger man. Why was this? It was he was a much younger man. Why was a much younger man. Why was the smiles that used to great him when he was a much younger man. Why was a much younger man was a much younger man. Why was a much younger man was a much younger man was a much younger man was a much younger man. Why was a much younger man was a much young was a much younger man. Why was an unmarried lady."
this? It was but too easily explained; The perspicacity this? It was but too easily explained; fr John Bennett had been on the lookout for unfurnished ludgings for twenty five years, and twenty-five years ago he was a far prettier fellow than he is now.

The perspicacity of John Bennett was here a little at fault, for it is sometimes wery difficult to distinguish between a mad and a widow—and particularly so when you have only furniture on which years, and twenty-five years ago he was a far prettier fellow than he is now. "Well," said John Bennett, one even-

ing, sitting very tired and lonesome, as he looked into the drawing-room fire, in search of some unfurnished eastle. "Wel.! I certainly would remain three months longer in these spartments if I had not already served the landlord with notices, and if the rooms were not too large of a lady settled in life—unless, indeed, it should be an old unid!"

tened to increase the rent."

It unfortunately happened that the rooms were already engaged by another party, and there was no use in thinking

"You need, sir," said the owner of the house to Mr. Bennett, " not incommode yourself at all as to the time of moving; or the lady who is about to succeed you in the ladgings will not be here before the end of the month. She will bring her furniture here on the 15th, and they can be placed in the two rooms that you do not make any use of."

This was an arrangement that was very convenient for Mr. Bennett, he being, glosev, and very black hairs.

"An old maid." said Bennett smilling. as yet, without other rooms to move in-

"I may search s-long time before I can find recens et all comparable to these. It is a pleasant querter of the town—so close. It is a pleasant querter of the town—so close. It is a pleasant querter of the town—so close. only that I don't care for reading—and then the street is so quiet, the sir so good, and within a stone a throw of the Birmingham Railway, only laiways go to Southampton or Brighton—and the landlord is so very obliging, and there is no landlady—and in short I never felt so surry for leaving any place as this. Really, if these spariments be more looking glasses. The widow never to remove out of Gower-street. here, then, is not a very young woman; have them. That, however, would be but is she a widow at all? Is her hus some bitters," said an old croney to o becomes either my means or my furniture. They are not at all putted to a ba--whereas, if I were married-"

Having uttered this language, Mr. Ben nett began to smile; for he had always considered marriage as one of the greatest obst-cles to constant removals-and manner." on this gound he had come to the resalution of ever remaining single. Now, that resolution which he had acted upon for such a long, long time, did not now appear to him to be so very good a one de frise of chairs. wise conclusion: " Weil! if I should ever marry, I must

certainly return and take my lodgings

ETThe landlord was consulted as to the pra icebility of a return, and his reply was, that " it was impossible to say, as the la day had taken the lodgings for three years ceran."

lea ned that the furn tire of his successor worth in mey. Thu, I see, I have guess- tleman, whose dander he had raised by ha! arrived that day, and had been dissed by ed right. Sie is a widow, and not too courting his daughter.

"Oh, oh!" said he, casting his eyes round him, "all this is right down com-fortable, and in very excellent taste. There is here the value of four hundred pounds, taken the apartments was approaching its is here the value of four hundred pounds, termination, and he was unifer "notice to at all events, and not a stick in it two quit." Of course Mr. Bennett set out on years old. But all this belongs evidenty a new suyage of discovery for unfurnishto a lady—a married lady of course.

Now, let me see, where's the busband?"

that was very unusual to him—or his
search did not give him that pleasure that

to found a guess. Not finding anything positive, Mr. Bennett had only to betake

himself to probabilities.
"A single unmarried lady," he re marked, "would not take such spart ments as these, and pay so high a rent for them; the furniture is evidently that

Now, to hy did John Bennett begin to frown when this last idea crossed his mind? What interests had he in disco-

that would be really very disagreeable! But here is something to tell me news. Here is the only solution I can find to this riddle.

As the sly fellow said this, he pulled open the drawer of a dressing table. There was a comb and in this comb there were intertwined two or three very long.

never had hair like that. My unknown

separated from her husband?

talent of the observer could not penetrate. the Washingtonians." " Well! well! well!" despairingly ex-

perceived a large picture with the back along with me—my ment barrel keeps surned towards him and defended from high all the while—I carry my head high, him by a rampart of sofas, and a chevaux for I feel I am a sober man. I used to go

the for, in almost imperceptible characted how to do that thing without having ters, the da e 1825 the head-ache or the blues." "What a noble head! What a charm-

ing creature!" cried Bennett in ecstacy; dy before."

nett resumed the old paths of discarery, which he had so often trodden before. We; this time ten years, when i dronk, and two young twin calves were sucking his ears!

The had passed the entire day of the 15th and passed the entire day of the 15th and passed the entire day of the 15th and passed to provide the people of Great Britain have seen and the gun with the fuse turned from the revolution was accomplished through the been made to feel, that not only France, aid furnished in money to the cultivators. But it is fired, the flames of furnished in money to the cultivators, and have seen and to ease, when it is fired, the flames of furnished in money to the cultivators, and furnished in money to the cultivators, and furnished in money to the cultivators, by the British Government, combined with the persevering industry and talent that may be required for their own people of Great Britain have seen and the gun with the fuse turned from the gun with the fuse turned from the gun with the fuse turned from the people of Great Britain have seen and the gun with the fuse turned from the gun with the gun with the fuse turned from the gun with the fuse

she ought to be admirable at thir Her face must have, at least, pre the regularity of its expression.

one for whom I have a very particular respect, because he is not only an excellent fellow, but also a very great addity. He has passed his entire life in going from one part of London to another: and not content, as most backclors would be, with moving themselves, their ward be, with moving themselves, their ward be, with moving the may be as a very natural curiosity tore the philosopher from his ad thoughts.

Well then, with doubt the mark of the brooch, that it must be for all this tope—and, consequently, he has a bell rope—and, consequently, he has a plant—But I must be a west for all this! He has had has adventures—his insight intu the most various characters, and he has a less—But I must be a less as fell to be hoped has settled him for lafe.

It is some time along the firm a wole will the history regularly, as far at least as fell to be hoped has settled him for lafe.

Behold, though I have not found much therefore and there were in the last of any own hot why—is it that I am before the policion hoped the command the most ward of the command the most ward of the command the most ward of the command the most various characters and he has a less—But I must be able to tell a great deal of a person of the nasty respectable man in Mark lane, entering to be contented with the mark of the brooch, that it was the whot he mark of the brooch, that it must be of a most agree will him the most various characters and he has a less—But I must be a less of the last of the ward of the command will have not be a less of the last of a person of the nasty respectable man in Mark lane, entering to be contented with the mark of the brooch, that it must be of a most agree to make the mark of the brooch, that it must be of a most agree with him the mark of the brooch, that it must be of a most agree with him the mark of the brooch, that it must be required to the mark of the brooch, that it must be required to the mark of the brooch, that it must be required to the mark of the brooch, that it must be required to the mark of the neither miserly nor avaricious-and he books prove to me that she is determined to make up her own mind, and not be led by others. Besides, she has continued four years a widow; and I know she was married to an old man, at a time when was rather well-looking, she would not

condescend to cast a glance at me."

Thus thinking, and thus arguing, marage appeared to John Bennett as a most matter. He instantly formed his plan, and he carried it into effect.

Mrs. Bailey did not understand him.
"Your furniture," said he, "is all placed properly, and I hope arranged ac-

carding to your tasts."

"But, sir, I see a great meny things here which do not belong to me."

"Quite a mistake, ma'am—they are all yours. And just now remark, there is not too much of them. The apartment is furnished, and yet not over crowded or incumbered with an unnecessary article. That proves to you that neither of us could fill it separately, and that it was indispensable to bring them together."

"What, sir! is it your intention to give

up to me your furniture \_\_\_\_?"
"Admire," he added, " if you please mind? What interests had he in disco-vering that it was not an old maid that son would say they were destined to form was the owner of furniture that he ad- but one. See how gracefully my chimney ornaments range with your French clock-your percelain with my crystal -and there see, on one side is your portrait, and there on the other is min both the same size, and both from the the hand of the same master."

Mrs. Bailey raised her eyes to the portrait, and instantly recognised Mr. John

"What!" she exclaimed, "is it you!" "Yes, dear Mrs. Bailey; it is 1, who beg of you not to send me sway, for if you do, I shall never survive this my last and most fatal removal."

whose for

widow-and has, I am told, made a vow

GETTING HIGH .- " Come Abner, take Here was a my stery, that the profound " they say you get high since you joined

"Yes I do get high; I have got high claimed Bennett, "I am distracted with every day since I joined the Washingto-doubt; but I must get at the secret in some nians! I have got from the gutters—I am high in spirits, for my conscience up-He looked parrowly around, and he braids me not-my credit has got high home singing and the old woman would appear to him to be so very good a one defrise of chairs.

At the end of a quarter of an hour, the cry—but now when I go she sings and the children love me, and I cry for joy, having viewed it in both ways, he came it was turned towards the eager look of and then I am so high—the honest and Its solitary spectator.

It was a portrait, the size of life, of a lady twenty years of ag-, and having at and get high with Abner, for he has learn-

Some citizens of Sandusky, Ohio, were but, as sure as fate, I have seen that la- a few nights ago attracted to an old outbuilding, by cries from within of "Mur-He thought for some minutes, and then der! murder!-come quick-he's eating Disappointed in all his plane, but full le thought for some minutes, and then dei! murder!—come quick—he's eating of resignation and of courage, Mr. Ben he said, "Wel!—yes—I not only have me up!!" and on entering found lying not resumed the old paths of discavery, when I was in live with her— there a loafer who had gone to sleep not required the old paths of discavery.

AMERICAN INTERESTS-No. 1.

The extraordinary condition of our country at the present time, without money or sound credit, and with all the elements of prosperity in it, induces me to address high observations.

Southern, and in fact all the States, that an effort is now in progress to increase the quantity and improve the quality of cotton in British India, and that persons of skill and intelligence in this branch of agriculture, have gone from several of our cotton growing States to India, for the purpose of carrying out the views of the East India Company, and the British Government. I wish now to call the serious and candid attention of the cotton planters to a few facts touching this great interest, in the hape that they may be aroused from their fancied security, and look at their true satuation.

In order that we may understand our own position, it would be well to examine a lexpenses of United States. But for this

in this new world.

These revolutions have not generally in the stability of their occupations, to been produced or schieved by the sword, examine the history of the woollen man but by the introduction of the machanic aris, manufactures and agricultural products, which have been transferred from in Flanders. England, however, formlong one country to snother, and with them the power of producing at cheep rates, arising from more genial climates, better soil, greater skill, or cheaper labor; and perhaps, as is the case in some instances, tracting much attention, and the manufac-all these advantages combined. This ture of broadcloth, especially, appears to adaptation to produce the same articles at be returning to its original soil. Cheap lower prices, in different countries, has as labor is new in great Britain, it is chea been carried out to an extent that seems per upon the Continent of Europe.

The fabrics of Germany compete successfully in this country, and elsewhere, lization, to mankind. These commercial enterprizes are the great missionaries, if I may so speak, that have opened up the way to the introduction of Christianity, which, I think, has always been preceded by an introduction of the common arts of life.

A continuance of peace will do much towards perfecting almost every description of manufactures upon the Continent, an that Reside may so speak, that have opened up the goods.

importance and increase of commerce with Nothing can be more striking in this its changes:—Tea, for example, was first connection than the manufacture of cotbrought to England, Wout the year 1660, ton. In former times, the supplies of cat-Mrs. Bailey recognized in the man of and now more than 30,000,000 pounds ton goods, the consumption of which was a masked battery—a course neither conforty five, the hand-tone young man, of are imported into that realm annually, very limited, and confined almost entire sistent with menerosity, bravery, or the

There are also 20,000,000 pounds imported into the United States, which is turned, and not a package of cutton fabrics attempt, as the Salisbury convention has turned and not a package of cutton fabrics attempt, as the Salisbury convention has turned, and not a package of cutton fabrics attempt, as the Salisbury convention has turned, and refuse to show their hand, let them into Gurante to their quantity of fine as well as coarse cutons. introduced a few years earlier than Tea, into Discussion of either country; but an immented part of their important matter in the continent, is much greater in proportion than that of Tea. We import and consume annually nearly 90,000,000 pounds of Cuffee, and without duty. Su gar, which has become almost a necessary and the strong only can be shipped from the Unitsome bitters," said an old croney to our ry of life, was not in common use at a old friend Abner Phelps, the other day; much earlier period than Tea and Coffee. ry of life, was not in common use at a much earlier period than Tea and Coffee.

Rice, which has become one of the great staples of South Carolina and Georgia, and the demand is constantly increasing, the fabrica being superior to the British, from being manufactured from and a very important one to the whole country, was brought to the former State country, was brought to the former State.

The rapid strides made by Great British and nower, for, in the angle of the British and nower, for, in the angle of the British and country and the great British and nower. country, was brought to the former State rom India, not earlier than the year

1700. These four great articles of European and American consumption, with that yet Carolina, but fifty years since, produced and demestic commerce of the whole emmore than 1,000,000 pounds of Indigo, pire.

of individual enterprize and power. Pre and to spare.

Cisely the same means were then adopt The policy of Great Britain is obvious has heard.

s are at the present time in progress is

of prosperity in it, induces me to address a tew observations to our friends engaged in the cultivation of cotton; and perhaps the views I shall present, may apply to other articles, the produce of our soil.

I will here remark, that I have been an actor and close observer of, and in, the affairs of this and other countries for the last twenty five years. My pursuits and condition in life have led me to watch the march of improvement at lome and abroad—Great British in particular, with her vast and colonial possessions, and colosual power, has been constantly before me.

—The proceedings of Pashiment, the East India Company, and individuals engaged in extending the possessions of the British has been absimilated, through the transfer of its known to many persons of the Southern, and in fact all the Sistes, that a feffort is now in progress to increase the quality of the quality

it were necessary, that would satisfy the most skeptical upon this point. I will only sak those who have full confidence in the stability of their occupations, to examine the history of the woollen man affecture in England. Within two conturies the great sent of this wast trade was in Flanders. England, however, for slong.

ime past, has enjoyed the great markets of the world in this branch of commerce. Since the Peace of 1815, the cheaper labor of the Continent appears to be at-

competitors in all foreign markets.

There are also 20,000,000 pounds im- drawn from India. The tide has now

ed States at present, and these are in large

tain in wealth and power, [for, in the annals of time it is but a short period since she was very poor.] arose from the liberal encouragement given by the Government
to, and final encouragement of her manner more important product Cotton, are all to, and final encouragement of her manu-natives of the East. The soil of South factures, which simulated the foreign

TOE THE MARK.

As the can as has now fairly begon in North Carolina, and the Candidates for the Legislature have commenced stumping it, there are two or three points upon which the Whig candidates should pin the Locos down, and not permit them

In order that we may understand our own position, it would be well to examine some of the remarkable revolutions that have taken place in the world, through the instrumentality of commerce, within the last two centuries.

These changes have not been confined to this continuent or that of Europe, but have extended and become of late years marked and circling in the East. The immense productions of the soil of the East. The immense productions of the soil of the East Indies have assumed an importance that may well engage the attention of us, in this new world.

These changes have assumed an importance that may well engage the attention of us, in this new world.

The section of the soil of the so

sound of specia for public dues been con tinued, and thereby all discrimination be tween sound and unequal banks discountenanced by Government, recomption would have been impossible. Because the solvent and homest banks would have been run upon, the moment they commenced paying specie, while dishonest banks would have been encouraged to continue in suspension. And yet the Loco Focos, who have been so classorous for resumption, advocate the very measure which would have effectually prevented them from ever resumpts. them from ever resuming!

There is another point, upon which the Whigs should make the Loco Focus toe the mark. Our party have come out manfully for HENRY CLAY for President, at the next election, and, under his ban-ner, are prepared zealously to do battle. The Whig candidates should call upon their opponents, to declare, who is their candidate for the Presidency, also. They fire at the Whigs in an open field, from sistent with generosity, bravery, or the

10. 汉东山

Paixhan Guns-The Washington corespendent of the Boston Adas, gives the This grand stroke of policy has been following statement upon the Paixban

which, at that period, constituted an immense commerce, and brought to her people wealth, in the commodities of foreign countries. Now, what has become of her Indigo plant? Why, its cultivation has been transferred to Bengal. And the Cotton of India, transplanted to the soil of South Carolina, has become her most valuable production.

It may be asked, how this transfer of the Indigo culture was made? And how the quality was improved, and the quantity increased to the large amount of nice millions of pounds for exportation, which commands the markets of the world? This revolution was accomplished through the aid furnished in money to the cultivators.

This grand stroke of policy has been following statement upon the Paixhan Guns.

The Paixhan gun, differs from a common 44, in having a very wide chamber; the metal is also very thick at the chamber. The bore at the muzzle is also all Europe at one time, and bringing the most is also very thick at the chamber. And all this has been done by the revolution produced through the magic power infused into the steam engine, the spin-infused into the size of ball. The hollow shot range from 64 to 120 pounds, to fire which latter ball, to 120 pounds, to fire which latter ball, to 120 pounds to fire which with the fused into the spin-infused into the size of the world into the steam engine, the spin-infused in the bost of ourse overy thick at the chamber. The bore at the muzzle is also very thick at the chamber. The bore at t

From the Fayetter THE GREAT DEBATE.

We have just witnessed the greatest in-lectual contest that has ever occurred North Carolina. The candidates for the office of Governor have been engaged for ten hours and thirty-five minutes, without any intermission, in a most aniwithout any intermission, in a most ani-mated discussion of all those points of National and State Politics which divide the two great parties whose represen-tatives they are. Commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Morehead spoke for two hours, when, agreeably to arrangement he gave way to Mr. Henry, who 3 hours and 10 minut agreement having been that each should speak but the hours at a time.) Mr. Henry's song was, the glory of General Jackson's services, and a denunciation of minutes. Mr. Henry 2 hours more, and Banks, of all sorts, State and National.

sent, many of whom never left the ground to get a mouthful to eat during the whole of this protracted paried, many of whole protracted period; many of whom stood for hours together in one spot; and hope, so that there was a pretty general suspension of business. A num-ber of gentlemen were here from Robe-son, Moore, Richmond, Bladen and Samp-son counties, whose chief business in was to witness this first meeting of

the rival candidates.

And a glorious meeting it has been for the Whigs! Never party had a more hopest, a more gallant, a more able, or elo-quent leader, than John M. Morehead! And never leader had more unequivoca marks of the enthusiasm with which he inspired his auditory. He received the warm congratulations of a large number of his friends who accompanied him to his lodgings, at the victory which their joyful faces, not less than the wo-begone untenances of the few of his opponents who were to be seen, so plainly told him that he had gained. It was indeed a victory: a victory not won without a struggle, a powerful struggle, maintained with ardor, all the eloquence, all the tact, all the art, for which his adversary has gained no little reputation. The colboth sides, as well by the candidates as the people; for which all parties deserve

It is not possible that we should give against him, as well by his opponent as by the press. The charges of his having proscribed public officers for opinion's sake, he met fully and satisfactorily. So far from proscribing any such persons, he had re-appointed Democrats to office wherever he had tound them in office. The two Democrate to one Whig whom he found in the Literary Board, he reappointed. One of them declined to accept, because of his private business. The other did accept, and held the place till be was about to remove to Baltimore, der which he made the first appointment: This was a poser. had rated the Whig ticket. So that in

Governor's house. How he had had to this enormous sum of 51 millions was ty at its head, had reported as necessary sury, are figured by Mr. Henry as comown ice-house at home had cost him twice ministration, but he showed the humbug

dues at New York, sell the exchange on New York thus created at a premium, and thereby add to his salary of \$3,500 a year, the additional sum of 1 or 2 or 300 dollars!! So much for Mr. Henry's pat-riotic regard, (on paper.) for the public

edit! Mr. Henry entered into a long explanation which amounted to an admission of the fact, justifying it on the ground that he was entitled to good money (hard money) for his pay, and as well as we sould hear, stating that as far as he could recollect he had only made about \$30 by the operation! Such is the measure of his patriotism! Weighed against \$30, the public credit, the credit of his own friends, by whom he had been most liberally mysrded, kicks the heam! rally rewarded, kicks the beam!

In his reply, and indeed through debate at 85 minutes;—closing the lugged in Gen. Jackson on all occanight—Mr. Morehead having occupied the General's tail with a firmer grasp than does Mr. Henry! He had never differed with Gen. Jackson upon but one point, and that was more the content of the many of whom accorded the content of the General's tail with a firmer grasp than does Mr. Henry! He had never differed with Gen. Jackson upon but one point, and that was more the content of the co with Gen. Jackson upon but one point, and that was upon the Deposite Act (an act under which North Carolina has received upwards of fourteen hundred thou-sand dollars.) He blamed the General tor that act. But every body knows that the General made a merit of necessity in that case. He saw that an overwh ing majority of Congress would pass it in spite of his veto. But the Banks, Mr. Henry said, were

sorrupt; they were "manufactories of regues and swindlers;" they were rotten political machines; lending their money to effect political ends; he himself had mong thieves" in having any

thing to do with them.

Most effectually did Gov. Morehead turn these charges against the maker, He said that for his part he did not know some Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road much about Banks; he had but little to do with them. But Mr. Henry seemed Cape Fear and Bank of the State Stock, to him to be very fond of the company of these "thieves. rogues, and swind-ed out on bonds in the counties of Frank lers I'v for, after having been a stockhold-er in the old State and Newbern Banks; &c. The Governor thereupon closed the after having served as a Director and Attorney in one of these for many years, he goes right off in 1834, when the new Banks and resorting to a hard money cur-Bank of the State was chartered, and subscribes for some thirty shares of its stock, and again consents to become a partner with these "thieves," to become torney for this "manufactory of rogues at high prices. Strike down the Banks, and swindlers," and to participate in the and swindlers," and to participate in the profits of this "roguery." [This was a the means of the debtors. A debtor would deserved rebuke for such vilely false have to give 100 days labor to pay for a charges against the Banks. We say vile
cow that he could have paid for in 10 our readers any thing more than the optimies of the debate. The Governor com-plines of the debate of the debate of the debate of the debate of the debate. The Governor com-plines of the debate of the we know not, nor care not. We have served in that capacity with an honorable man of Mr. Henry's own party, and we are willing that he should say whether he believes or knows that political feeling

The Governor extorted from Mr. Hen ry the admission that he was in favor of the United States Bank up to the Veto Message in July, 1832. He then asked of the State for investment, nor loaned it him how he could be favorable to it if it on interest. He had invested it in manhad done all the mischief that he had at- ufacturing, mechanical, and farming opetributed to it in 1819-20, 1828-29, &c. cies with the most proper persons whom and had never regulated the currency, nor he could find, (ex-Governor Dudley and done any other good thing? Mr. Henry Mr. Gales.)—contiemen who could advise with him usefully in regard to the duct, when one of its branches was locationed the Democrate who belonged to the Internal Improvement Board—he had the Internal Improvement Board—he had be ed at his own door? No, he knew no ings of the triumph of our cause and its able advised to the triumph of our cause and the t re-appointed him also. He had been bit-terly assailed by Mr. Henry and his par-asked the Governor, that it was breaking asked the Governor, that it was breaking youth of 40, and had then never had the down the North Carolina local Banks deavored to make it fair. We only regret benefit of the "Jackson salve," which in 1827-28, as you say in your letter! The showed in reply to this charge, that the showed in reply to this charge, that demanded the Governor, could you favor iff portion of the debate, &c. there was no such officer known to the the recharter of the Bank which was carlaw till the act of the last Legislature, un- rying ruin in its course through the State?

ever influenced the conduct of himself or

consequently, that there could be no proscription from an office which had no experience. That moreover, the "proscribed" man, who had had possession of the didates had, of course, a good deal to say. keys before the office was created, was Our readers may judge of the result in intemperate; and above all, the Governor this particular, when we inform them, was informed that he was a Whig! and that Mr. Henry actually stated that the had vated the Whig ticket. So that in present Administration had had, in the space of 15 months, not less that fifty-one mittee of Ways and Means of the llouse millions!! on which to administer the good paperopriated by the last Legislaver of the stated fully his disposition of the millions!! on which to administer the good of Representatives; and now, if we may rement. When Gov. Morehead got speak figuratively of the business of the first to read his bill of particulars, behold, session, all the irons are in the first. We expend some of his own money to com-plate the furnishing of the house;—how he had used but \$1200 of the \$3000 which it is estimated Congress will add which a committee of the Legislature, to the Tariff! And these sums, not one member from this coun- dollar of which has come into the Trea- the chief articles thereof, as follows: to repair the house, fences, &c.;—how he posing a part of Whig expenditures for had expended the enormous sum of \$75 the last fifteen months!! 'The Governor to build an Ice-house on the lot!-(His did not admit that this was a Whig Adgery of this preposterous statement of Mr

Having disposed of these and other Henry's.

On all manufactures of word forty per equally important charges with which he had been assailed, he passed to an examinate ments, the Governor arraigned his come kets, and some other articles, on which nation of Mr, Henry's Letter of Accept- petitor. The whole tendency of the Letance, and of his political tergiversations, ter of Acceptance was to throw odium on at the close of which he read from the Liternal Improvements, the "gambling letter a passage declaiming most strenu-debts" of the States, created for the proorsly on the impropriety of tarnishing the secution of wild schemes of Improvements, &c. The Governor showed that loren.

maintain that credit at all hazards, As Mr. Henry had gone as far as the farthest. On a a fit commentary on these fine sentiments not in investing his own money, but in character, thirty or thirty five per cent.

—in paper—the Governor stated that he recommending the investment of the peoares informed, and he gave Mr. Henry pie's money, and the creation of these per ton.

The name of his informant, that at the gambling debts "At one time he was close of his service in the fat office which for the State borrowing five millions, and tured by rolling, eighteen dollars per ton: Gen. Jackson bestowed on him, he, Mr. at another three millions, and even from on the same write, made in whole or in Henry, had had the government draft for British bankers, (of whom he now affects part by rolling, thirty dollars per ton. friends and favorite Administration tar- the State taking twoefifths of the stock in come per pound.

and to crown all, he was of o the State ought to undertake a works on her own hook, wit funds alone, not asking the people a ai at all. Pressing Mr. Henry to know what he was now in favor of, he procured from him the around, that though he had gained wisdom by experience, and was not in favor of the five million loan was no transmitted.

yet he was still in favor of, and would stand or fall by, the recommendations of the Raleigh Convention of Dec. 1838. The principal recommendation of that body, which he thus adhers to, was that the State should borrow three millions dollars to invest in works of Internal Im provement. At a moment of greater leisure, we propose to look into this matter, and let our readers see what a magnificent system of "gambling debts" Mr. Henry is now in favor of, after all his denunciations of Whig madness on the subject.

Mr. Henry in turn demanded to kno of the Governor, whether he was not in debted to the Banks, as had been charged and ast denied; arguing that if he was, his judgment in regard to those institutions might be biassed by his interest. The Governor's reply carried consternation to his catechist and the party. He did not owe any Bank one dollar, so far from them. His only dealings with them were to sell them his bills of exchang business. It was possible that one such draft, accepted by him, had been discon-tinued by some bank, but if it was, it was not done for his accommodate that of the holder of the draft,

He asked Mr. Henry, since he had an swered this question, to inform him, how he had invested the wealth of which he was the reputed possessor. Mr. H. re-plied, that he had some real estate, some negroes, some 12 or \$15,000 of Ohio discussion with a most eloquent description of the effects of breaking down th ed at by Mr. Henry and his party. They have created the Banks, and the people had gone in debt for property purchase days when he boughi her. 100 bushels of wheat would realize the farmer no more hard money than 10 bushels under the paper money system. It behoved the debtor portion of the community to look well to these matters. They would be at the mercy of the money lenders, —such men as Mr. Henry. For his own part, all that he had (and he had made it all by the strong arm, the stout heart, and what little intellect Providence had bless ed him with) was invested in the indus trial pursuits within the good old State of North Carolina. He neither sent it out rations, by which he afforded employ ment to many of his poor neighbors.

mechanies, &c. the triumph of our cause and its able ad-

Gov. Morehead left here this morning, under the escort of a patriotic committee of the Whigs of gallant little Moore, who came here to accompany him to Carthage, where he will speak to-morrow.

#### From the National Intelligencer. THE TARIFF.

A Tariff Bill for Revenue was vester

wish that none of them may burn! We have glanced our eye over the bill. with a view to give the reader a general ides of its character. It proposes to lay duties on goods imported from abroad, or

On unmanufactured wool exceeding eight cents per pound in value, thirty per Conturn ad valorem.
On the same article of the value of eight

cen's or under per pound, a duty of five per cent ad valorem.

special ad valorem duties are proposed. On eitten unminufactured, three cente

per pound, On all manufactures of cotton not oth erwise specified, thirty per centum ad va

On all art eles of sitk, according to their On unmanutactured hemp, forty dollars

On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, three On our glass, from twen'y-five to forty-

thus make his draft receivable for public these fifths, next in favor of three-fifths, it e cents per pound; on plain, moulded, focos.

nion that and pressed glass, from ten to sixteen cents

cents per pound; on calfskins tanned and dressed, three dollars and fifty cents per

On raw sugar, two and a half cents per

down to Bohes, on which a duty of three On salt, ten cents per bushel.

After going through a long enumeration of specific duties, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem upon all remaining

An additional duty of ten per cent. of all articles imported in foreign vessels in cases where a specific discrimination

All duties hereafter to be paid in cash.
The bill also proposes to repeal the provise of the Land Distribution Act thich suspends the operation of that ac n the event of any duty being laid by Congress of a higher rate than twenty per centum ad valorem.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION. The Jeffersunianeava, "it was thought Convention was " almost unanimous in favor of Mr. Calhoun;" and that it is rertain that be is " the almost unanimous hoice of the Democracy of our State for

This is capital! If we had had the choosing of a candidate for them, we could not have selected one from among their prominent men, whom it will be more easy for the Whige to best. But it certainly excites our special wonder, that a little knot of Nullifiers, with Fisher at their head, have been able to out general the great body of the Locofocos proper, who number probably ten to one of their successful a'lies. It reminds one of the alliance between the Britons and the Saxone, when a handful of the latter, after driving out the invaders of Britain, were next kind enough to subjugate the Britons

But how pleasantly the two Candidates must feel towards each other! Mr. Calhous, it appears, was invited to stend the Convention, where of course he would have met Mr. Henry. Let us imagine the scene at their meeting, with Mr.

Fisher as Master of Ceremonies. Fisher .- Mr. Calhoun, allow to introduce to your acquaintance, Mr. Henry, the " Democratic Republican State Righta' candidate" for Governor, who is now exceedingly anxious to elevate you (here Mr. C. in some alarm, puts his hand to his neck,) to the Presidential of 1816, the U. S. Bank of the same year, a recharter in 1834, and a grand system

old despot, Jackson, (who threstened to hang me "under the 2d section.") declar- of free trade which we cannot compreed, " on his individual responsibility, that hend. Nullification is TREASON, and he who advocates it a TRAITOR to our dearest rights," " who deserves to expiate his crime upon the Gallows?"

eyes, and ever since I have seen very own manufactures will create an abun clearly whatever I might wish to see, dant market for the produce of our far-But, my dear sir, we must forgive and mers. forget. You cannot have lorgotten, that Lick the imperial toe of Great Britain about the time my vision became so clear, foresooth! Feed her pampered belly upon you were reproaching me and my friends Gold and Silver, the result of our aweat. as a band of " rogues and royalists, who and toil, while she turns up her imperial were only held together by the cohesive nose in contempt of American products! power of plunder.

which binds us together, notwithstanding Great Britsin! all old scores. I have forgiven bim for that unkind act, and he has forgiven me distinctly for charging Great Britain Mr. Jefferson, (whom I abused in 1827.) But Locoloco ism thinks otherwise. " we are all Republicans; we are all Federalists." My moito is " principle and interest." We should keep a steady eye upon both, and always make the first

sponds with our principles. Henry's sentiments.

Culhoun .- They are just such senti- State Exeunt Omnes. to my benefit."

From the Indiana Journal, FREE TRADE. What is free trade?

Does it consist, reader, in charging me

The whole of this question at on all articles of china or any other cents ware, thirty per cent, ad valorem.

On tanned sole or bend leather, six says to us: "Your produce cannot be cents per pound; on calfskins tanned and sold here, unless you pay a hundred per cept, in the way of daty." What is the result of this?

The farmer owes the western merchant. The western merchant owes the ea tern merchant, and the latter is indebted to his merchant in London, from whom

he makes his importations.
The day of payment arrives, and the merchant calls on the farmer. The farmer has every variety of produce, but no money. This will not pay the debt, for the western merchant must discharge his eastern liability, and that can only be discharged in gold and silver or its equivalent; for the reason that the eastern merchant is required to make his payments in London, in such funds. Here is the chain

of connexion.

Hence it is that, with a soil teeming with abundance, the farmer is sued and

Now, if the required payment cou Now, it is required payment could be made in the products of the soil, at a fair rate, it is obvious that no difficulty would occur. Why cannot the payment be thus made? Simply for the reason that our produce will not pay the British debt, therefore it is of no use to the eastern merchant. And it will not pay the British debt for the reason, that the duty is so great upon American products, se to pro-

ibit them, almost, from their markets. If Great Britain would admit our corn and wheat and pork, free of duty, into her ports, a market would thus be offered offered for our western surplus, would pay our debts, satisfy the merchant, and leave the cash on this side of the Atlantic.

But this she will not do.
Then how stands the case? Why, the loco foco doctrine is, that Great Britain shall send her broadclothe, ber hate, ber shoes, in short her articles of manufacture. free of all duty, into this country, while at the same time, she shall be permitted to charge ue at the extravagant rate her ports.
One result of this is at once obvious

We permit Great Britain to flood this country with her wares: our merchants them and become indebted to her for them, and we become indebted to the merchants. When pay day comes nothing but the cash will answer. Great Bri tain will not trust our State bank .- she will not have our scrip, nor our State stocks-she must have Gold and Silver!

Thus it is that Gold and Silver are drained from our needy people. This kind of free trade keeps us continually in debt-binds us neck and heels to Queen Victoria-creates a large foreign balance against us, which nothing but the metals

rill discharge. Now, the Whige go in for this sort of doctrine: They contend that America should say to Great Britain: "We are Chair, in consideration of your devotion should say to Great Britain: "We are to the principles of State Rights, (commonly called Nullification.) and of your Corn and Wheat upon the same terms that we buy your broadcloths, well and good We can trade in that way. But we cannot stand this " dead open and shut game. of Internal Improvements.

\*\*Culhoun.—Surely this cannot be the chase what we have to sell, and at the same name Mr. Henry who, in 1831, when I time keep us in debt for your commodiwas ballling for Siste Rights against that ties, and require Gold and Silver, at that, in discharge of the debt. This is a kind

If Great Britain refuses to accede these terms, let her go! is our docrine. We will keep our gold and silver among ourselves. If we want cloths, and silks, Henry .- The same, my dear sir-But &c., God has given us a country which ou must recollect that I was then but a comprises within itself all the material

We have too much of the old Plymouth Calhoun, (aside.) - Yes, and I have not spirit for that. Better earn food of honchanged my opinion of you yet, whatever est independence though it be coarse .better sport our own homespun and lin Henry .- And here is my dear friend sey woolsey in the honest pride of free-Fisher, too, who juggled me out of the men, than to swagger in purple, and bo a Speakership of the House of Commons, to the truckling policy which admits us, in 1831. There is a "coherive power" as a favor, upon commercial terms with

This is the Whig doctrine. We go

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The unhappy excitement that still pre vails in Rhode Island, has induced Gov. produce the last. It is now my interest King to issue his proclamation offering a to support you for President, as it is Mr. reward of one thousand dollars for the Fisher's interest to go for me for Gov- apprehension of Thomas W. Dorr, proernor, and our interest of course corre- vided he is delivered to the proper civil authorities of the State within one year Fisher.—I entirely concur with Mr. from the date of the proclamation. is supposed to be within the limits of the of Connecticut, whose Governor ments as I would have expected from two (Mr. Cleveland) has hitherto declined to such disinterested patriots. Butnever cause his arrest in compliance with the mind, I am for any thing that will " ouvre requisition made upon him by Governor King on the 25th of May last.

The Chronicle expresses the confident opinion that a new movement has been contemplated, and that arms and ammunition have been and are now collecting.

On the other hand, the Woonsocke fice dollars for the privilege of de-ling encampment has been abandoned, and with you, while you deal with me sent companies are forming all over the State This, you reply, is not free trade. in favor of the constitutional Government. Well, such is the free trade of the loco Two more of the Suffrage Representatives have resigned.



HILLSEOROUGH.

Thursday, June 16.

DEATH OF GOV. BARBOUR .- Last even of the noblest of the sons of Virgon who had filled with honor the his trusts which his State could repos him, successively during many year Speaker of her House of Delegates, Gos of the State, and her Senator in Congress and in the General Government had su tained with ability the offices of Secret ry of War and Minister to Great Britai but the virtues of whose private life an character outshone all the splendor wit which popular favor or political distinc-tion could allorn his name.

He died at his residence in Orange ounty, Virginia, on the 8th instant, at oon. Had he lived till the 10th he would have been 67 years of age. and was perfectly conscious of his approaching dissolution. He died very calmly, surrounded by all the members of his family.

It appears that Louis D. Henry, esq. bout the time when the Federal scale fell from his eyes, received from General Jackson a commission to settle som claims growing out of the Spanish treaty. He was engaged in this service in the city of Washington about 159 days, and for compensation received, it is said, \$5,304: 31-about \$33:36 a day. For the payment of this salary, rumor says, he receive ed a draft from the government, which mentioned, for the privilege of entering draft (in order, we suppose, to show his abhorrence of "bank rags,") he had protested for non-payment in speciel Looking to the oddness of the sum, a correspondent in the Raleigh Register supposes that the \$5000 was the amount of the salary, \$300 the damages, and \$4:31 for the protest. This appeared to east some censure upon the Democratic candidate for Governor, in thus dishonoring the paper of the government from which he had received such large favors. To do away any unfavorable impression that might be made by this transaction, the editor of the Standard has introduced into his last week's paper, with a flourish about " false statements," an extract of a letter from Washington, signed by Mr. Somebody, we are not told who, which states " on authority of the Auditor charged with accounts of this kind, that Louis D. Henry has only received from the government of the United States the precise compensation which the law allowed him;" therefore, adds the correspondent, the account

IS PALSE!" This is in perfect keeping with all the articles in the Standard-jusuitical and deceptive. It has the appearance of denying "on authority," that the bill had been protested, or that Mr. Henry had received payment of damages upon it; but in fact it does no such thing. Mr. Henry proceeded according to law when he protested the bill, and he received what "the law allowed" in the shape of all in specie too, "or its equivalent." Will the Standard say that this is false? If he does, we will refer him to Mr. Henry's admission in his Fayetteville speech.

NEW YORK MIRROR-In the press of other matter we have neglected to notice the reception of a May number of this neat publication. As we have before noticed this work, it is hardly necessary for us now to say much. The present number has a beautiful steel engraving, representing "The Legend of the Brown Rosary," and several interesting articles. The Mirror contains every week a piece for wishing to hang him by your side in much as she charges us, in the way of of Music, arranged for the piano-forte, 1831. As was said by that great man duty. This is what we call fair trade, harp, guitar, &c., and is embellished of Music, arranged for the piano-forte, monthly with a splendid steel Engraving. as well as with wood-cut representations of the Fashions. Altogether it forms an elegant parlor journal. It is published in the city of New York at five dollars per annum, payable in advance, and edited by Gen. G. P. Morris.

> THE MICROCOSM .- This interesting little publication has come to us the last two weeks considerably enlarged-and we are glad to see that it has not, like some of our journals, become less interesting from an enlargement. If only five years have sufficed to give it such a considerable growth, we may hope that in five years more Master Leonidas will be alle to give is a full grown " World." We wish him all the success which his perseverance so well merits.

It is officially announced that the G. vernor and Council of Massachusetts La e

tiated by the General Government, provided the same shall, in their opinion, be consistent with the rights and interest

All the Banks in New Ofleans have resumed specie payments.

Later accounts state that they have

again suspended.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate, on Thursday, June 2, Mr. Miller presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey, asking such a revision of the tariff as will secure protection to the domestic industry

Mr. Benton, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to provide for the armed occupation and settlemen of the unsettled peninsula of East Flori-

The consideration of the apportion int bill was resumed : an amer pending offered by Mr. Wright, relating ing the states. The debate was continued by Messrs. Crittenden, Woodbury, Preston, Benton, and Miller.

On Friday, the debate on Mr. Wright's amendment was continued by Messrs. Bagby, Graham, Walker, Rives, and

On Saturday, the debate was continu ed on the appartionment bill, by Messrs. Morehead, Buchanan, Tallmadge, Walker, Evans, White, and others; but no question was taken.

On Monday, June 6, a resolution offer ed some days since by Mr. Woodbury was adopted; and the Senate will therefore hereafter meet at 11 o'clock.

The debate on the apportionment bil was continued by Messrs. White, Bates, Smith of Conn., and Kerr.

On Tuesday, the debate on the appor tionment bill was continued by Messrs. Wright, Tallmadge, Walker, Cuthbert, Jann, and Berrien. The question was then taken on Mr. Wright's amendment, and decided in the negetive-year 19, mays 29.

On Wednesday, the apportionment bill being under consideration, a debate occurred in which Messra. Linn, Bayand, Walker, King, Williams and Porter were engaged, on an amendment offered by Mr. Linn, providing that the provision, of this section shall not effect the election of Representatives to the 28th Congress. The question being taken, the amend anent was adopted-yeas 23, mays 22.

Mr. Allen then moved to strike out the 2d section, as amended; but the motion was rejected-yeas 21, nays 24.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, June 2, the day was occupied in the consideration of business for the District of Columbia.

On Friday, Mr. Fillmore, on leave given, reported from the committee of ways and means "a bill to provide revenue for imports, and to modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes:" which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, a resolution was adopted-yeas 93, nays 85 terminate the debate on the army appropriation bill on Monday at one o'clock.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., on leave given, reported from the committee on commerce, a bill to establish reciprocity in the commercial regulations of the United States in their intercourse with certain British colonial ports; and also a joint resolution concerning the termination of certain commercial treaties; both of which were severally read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stokely, on leave, reported from the committee on military affairs, a bill to provide for the protection of the people of Florida from Indian depredations, and for the occupation of that territory.

The house then, in committee of the whole, again took up the army apprepriation bill; the question being on the viding for a reduction of the army to the number fixed by the act of 1821. 'The a new impulse to their treasonable denumber fixed by the act of 1821. The signs. A slip from the Providence Jour-debate was continued by Mr. Halsted, nal office of Thursday last, states that Trom Jeremie the 19th May. Captain meetings have been held in the village of Higgins states, according to the Boston ness of the African race would warrant.

The Speaker laid before the House a let numerously attended, and among our remie, but no damage was sustained. The letter from the Secretary at War, declining, for reasons given, to communicate force the spurious Government. D'Wolf, and in the latter a change of four to six ill-directed efforts to suppress it. certain papers required by a resolution of the commander of the Providence entrement, and a few from Massachuminutes. He also says that the destruccertain frauds alleged to have been committed in the matter of the Cherokee In
"Our correspondent, who is well in
"Our correspondent, who is well indians. Mr. Coopar moved its reference formed and cautious, informs us that he a market day, a great number of

The debate on the army appropriation bill was continued until one o'clock, when the committee, in pursuance to the order heretofore adopted, proceeded to ote on the amendments.

Mr. Cave Johnson's amendment, providing for a reduction of the army to the number fixed by the act of March 1821, this hostile demonstration the moment it r amendments were also agreed to; when the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and the further considera-

tion of it was postponed until to-morrow. On Tuesday, Mr. Fillmore, from the mmittee of ways and means, on leave. reported a bill to continue in force all the laws existing on the 1st day of June, 1842, regulating and fixing the amount of duties on imported goods and merchandize, and prescribing the mode of collecting them, &c. until the 1st day of August, the Dorr Legislature, and Sylvester Hines, 1842.

Mr. Fillmore said that it had now become apparent that it would be impossible to dispose of the revenue bill before the 1st of July next; and in consequence of the position of the Treasury Department after that day, and as it was at least doubtful whether any revenue could be collected under the present laws, the committee had thought it prudent to report this bill, extending the laws as they now existed, until the 1st day of August for the purpose of allowing time to dispose of the revenue bill. He moved, therefore, that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. It was accordingly so refer-

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army and of the military academy for the year 1842. The question being on concurring with the committee of the whole in its amendments, and ordering the bill to be engrossed for Presbytery was most ably and eloquently

a third reading.

The previous question was moved but not seconded.

gersoll to recommit the bill with instruc- which says that "a man may not marry tinuing the Academy at West Point; but the motion was not agreed to; and the previous question being again moved and seconded, the amendments made in comed, principally on the proprity of disconof 163 to 22.

by Mr. Cushing, requesting the Presi- Presbyterian Church: in a manner, howby Mr. Cushing, requesting the Presi-ever, unwarranted by the law of God, dent to enter into negotiations with the and in a manner that will not be acqui-British Government for the purpose of esced in by any man-church member or ventional arrangement of the commerce colonies in America, elicited a debate the morning hour.

was again taken up as the unfinished bu- very high character of Judge Pearson for siness of a former day, but was finally laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Ad ams, by a vote of 96 to 76.

The House then resolved itself into ommittee of the whole, and on motion of revenue from imports, and to change and his house, and prostrated to all human imports, and for other purposes; and the dition several neighbors came to witness bill was read through, which occupied the lamentable scene. Cold water was something more than an hour in the pro-

From the National Intelligencer.

amendment of Mr. Cave Johnson, pro- Rhode Island, but it seems that some of describe. the malcontents are endeavoring to give mittee then rose and reported progress. Scituate, Chepachet and Woonsocket, the Mercantile Journal, that the carthquake The Speaker laid before the House a ter numerously attended; and among other of the 7th ultimo was severely felt at Je-

and Athent Lawrence. John Mills affect the State, eagrs. Commissioners are sent to such arrangement of the State, with full powers astern Boundary is may be negotively the General Government, problem as same shall, in their opinion, be ent with the rights and interests of Indian affairs, was, after considerable delete, agreed to.

The debate was continued on Mr. Johnson's the plans, is not known. They have so far changed their mode of operation as to conduct every thing with the utmost secrety, and the men upon whom they imediately rely for the execution of their designs are as much in the dark as the passific. A tot of hand had been hirred for an indian affairs, was, after considerable delete, agreed to.

The debate was continued on Mr. Johnson's amendment to the army appropriation bill.

On Monday, June 6, the House met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to the order made on Politary.

norance and imbecility, neither of which have they manifested in any part of their

eanduct."
The Supreme Judicial Court met at Kingston on the 2d, Judges Durfree and Staples being present. Judge Durfree addressed the Grand Jury, defining the doctrine of treason and other offences. The Grand Jury brought bills of indictment against Joseph Gavitt, a member of for treason. They were arrested and gave bail, and on motion of their counsel the trial was postponed until the next

James Smith, alias John Branch, butt-ender from New York, was sentene ed to three years confinement in the State Prison for having placed obstructions upon the Stonington Railroad. The Court then adjourned to Wednesday evening.

A case of considerable interest and im-

portance has just been decided by the Presbyterian General Assembly sitting at Philadelphia. The facts on which the Capt. Butterfield, has captured ninetee Church, attached to the Presbytery of employed on the coast of Angola. Fayetteville, North Carolina, and on 23d of October, 1840, he took as his wife Mary McLoud, the sister of his deceased The Presbytery of Fayetteville, conceiving this to be contrary to the law of God, cited Mr. McQueen before them, and after an argument, the facts being admitted, they decided that the act was inopposed before the General Assembly by the Rev. Dr. Krebs, who strove to show that there was nothing whatever in the A motion was made by Mr. C. J. Inthat the clause in the Confession of Faith ions, and a debate of some length follow- any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own, nor a woman of veting. "Thus," says the Commercial On Wednesday, a resolution submitted Advertiser, "the question is settled by the fers a sister of his first before any other weeman."

which was continued until the close of son, in the matter of Radford Foster, of erican Government its adhesion to the Davie county, on a writ of Habeas Cor- extended right of search. The motion to print 5,000 copies of pus, has decreed that a Bankrupt is not liable to be taken by Ca. Sa. after he has the New York custom house reports, filed his petition in Bankruptey. The learning and sound judgement makes this decision of much importance to the prospects of this unfortunate class of people.

Resuscitated .- Mr. Charles Gullatt, of Mr. Fillmore took up the bill to provide Loudoun county, Virginia, was not long since struck by lightning, while sitting in modify existing laws imposing duties on appearance in death. When in this concourse of twenty minutes he began to ex- life of the present generation France hibit signs of returning animation. The not ratify the treaty, nor will the United patient finally recovered, but stated that his sensations and pain experienced dur-We were in hopes that the spirit of ing the moments of revivincation were mischief had been effectually quelled in thrrible beyond the power of language to Nat. Intel.

The St. Domingo Earthquake .- The to the committee on Indian affairs. Af- is satisfied that some very serious move- were in the city from the country. It was undoubted sutherity, that a poor wow

Another conspiracy to assassinate the King of France has been detected, and a number of persons have been arrested.

Seven more ships, with sixtees hundred troops had sailed for India, which shows a determination on the part of the government to push the war against Affighanistan.

Mr. Smith was at the late meeting at Woonsochet, and it is easil that he there issued military commissions, in the name of the State, to several of the men who had assembled there.

Good.—One of Levi D. Slemm's "butt enders," who was taken up in Providence, a few days since, as one of the insurgents, has been sentenced to the

The Cotton Market remained firm, an prices were fully supported. The sales at Liverpool on the 18th amounted to 5000 bales.

The Money Market remained a he same as at the last advices.

There continued to be great many failires in the commercial business of Lonlon, and also in the manufacturing towns Eight new islands in the Pacific, are stated by the Cape papers, to have been discovered by an English whaler; they are fertile, inhabited, and of considerable

extent. The sloop Fantome, commanded by decision is grounded are these: Archibald slaves vessels, and liberated 2261 slaves McQueen was pastor of the Lemon Hill during the twenty months she has been

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER STEAMER. The Steamer Great Western arrived a New York about 21 o'clock on Saturday last, making the passage from Liverpool in less than fourteen days, and bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 21 of May. The only news she brings in addition to that received by the Boston steamer is, that the French Ministry have eclared that it is not their inter ratify the treaty granting the right of search of vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. We give the roceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies as we find them reported in the napers:

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH. In the French Chamber of Deputie the budget for foreign affairs being under discussion, M. Billaut, the ally of M. Thiers, assailed the Quintuple Freaty, and the conduct of M. Guirot in not peremptorily refusing to ratify the treaty. He stated that a merchant and mittee of the whole were agreed to, and decision of the Presbytery deposing Mr. the bill passed its third reading, by a wote McQueen by a vote of 67 to 12, 8 not should the English cruisers come within should the English cruisers come within sight, and that the same instructions were about to be given at all the French ports. Thus, added the orator, "the impotency

commerce will be established."

M. Billaut complained that the day at effecting a permanent and equitable con- not-who, in taking a second wife, pre- ter the signature of the December treaty, a note had been addressed to the United of the Great Powers, thus making use of Important to Bankrupts .- Judge Pezr- the name of France to tear from the Am-

> M. Guizot, in reply, stated that the treaty had not been ratified, and in its present form would not be ratified; but he declined to pledge the responsibility of the Crown as to its future acts.

> The words of M. Guizot, as reported in the Moniteur, were: "In the present state of things, and the actual disposition of the public mind, I should deem myself wanting in my duty towards the country were I to advise the ratification of the treaty.'

The following remarks on the refusal of France to ratify the treaty are from the London Sun:

States adopt it. "What, then, remains for Great Bri-

tain to do? Enforce the treaty alone, and, if resisted, declare war against France and the United States? Heaven forbid that we should be guilty of such madness!

have already expended more blood and treasure for the suppression of slavery than sound policy and the happi-Sir Fowell Buxton, in his recent clever book on the subject, distinctly states that

"It may be asked what we wor recommend the British Government to in the present emergency? We answ distinctly, abandon the treaty altogether

Cool and Debiberate - We learn for

catimated that four thousand persons per ished, with many moles, cattle, and other are minuted. For any Platt was also destroyed, but only a few lives were lost. The mountain in the rear of St. Mare was ront asunder, so that teams could pass through the aperture.

POREIGN.

The steam ship Columbia arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning, 31at May, having left Liverpool on the 19th ult.

Destruction of one sight of the was near enough took deliberate aim, and shot her dead on the apol. It is said that Watson is shout 65 years of age, and the only reason alleged by him for this raph act was porturn of Germany, one of the most flourishing on the continent of Europe, is a heap of ruins.

The fire which broke out on Wednesday night, the 14th inst., and which, there is avery reason to be sufficient as a manufacture of the continent of Europe, is a heap of ruins.

RHODE ISLAND AFFAIRS

Take of Stephen of Martin Co. Stephen on this country is now 3: 400 lov such, or 400 l

drilled on Wednesday.

"It is understood that since these arrangements were made, the place of the encampament has changed to Chepachet, or another encampament is to be held there. There are rumors that arms have passed farough the city for the use of the insurgents, but we can trace them to no responsible source.

"That the Government will suppress this hostile demonstration the moment it assumes a tangible shape, and that it will visit with just and sovere punishment those who are getting it up, is a matter of course; to doubt it would be to suspect the men at the head of affairs of both ignorance and imbecility, neither of which have they manifested in any part of their day night, the 14th inst., and which, there is every reason to believe, was the day night, the 14th inst., and which, there is every reason to believe, was the day night, the 14th inst., and which, there is every reason to believe, was the day night, the 14th inst., and which, there is every reason to believe, was the day night, the 14th inst., and which, there is every reason to believe, was the claiming to act as Secretary, of State under the pretended "People's Constitution," was arrested last Thursday evening. On a charge of treason against the presons must have perished. The canals through the city were dry, so that no was tree could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night till Saturday morning. Sixty streets, containing from 1509 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the was streeted had been repealed. He was explicit to the Justices of the Supreme Court to be admitted to beit. Mr. Smith was at the late meeting at woonsecket, and it is easid that he there

the insurgents, has been sentenced to the

Penitentiary for three years.

Dutee J. Pearce says he has renound Dutee J. Pearce says he has remounded his allegiance to Gov. Dorr's Government, and come back to the "Old Line."

"Honest John Davie" has promptly surrendered De Wolfe, one of the Rhode Island Insurgents, on a requisition from Gov. King.

THE RUSSIAN SERF.

The following is extracted from a lec-ture delivered by Mr. Dallas, late minister to Russia. It pictures to the life the character of the Russian serf. Of them, there are no less than forty millions, twenty of whom belong to the Emperor Nicholas:

"I magine a human being covered, we cannot say clothed, in undressed sheep kin, wool turned in ward, that which should be a coat resembling a loose gown having no collar, and a cape lapped over by a piece of rope or other materials, as a belt around the waist. His neek is uncovered, red, rough and hard, his beard ong, mattered and coarse, his moustach hanging down and covering his mouth He wears a bell shaped cap of wollen stuff, trimmed with dirty fur, and shoes either pieces of wood scroped out, or a kind of suck of pliable bark—be has hung at his back a sort of axe or hatchet, and his exterior is altogether harsh, soiled or dirty, and repulsive."

"A man thus characterized and habited suddenly appearing in our streets, or in any part of the country, would awa ken at once storm and pity, as some escaped wanderer from the cells of lunacy and crime."

"In the moral and mental qualities of the Russian serf there are mingled traits of good and evil. He is mild and amis-ble, but imbecile and servile. To the pre-foundest ignorance and vilest superstition, he unites a Chinese imitation, quick-ness, and an abject reverential faith in the dogmas of his church. He crosses himself at every flash of lightning, and faces death foorlessly under a priestly promise of paradise. He endures withut complaint the most frightful extreme of physical exposure and privation. He for a pillow, a plank for his couch, and some black bread and onions for his daily meal. Like our western savage he yields at every opportunity to allurements of intoxicatin drinks. In the presence of power he falls prostrate in the dust, propitiating eafety or kindness from his superiors, in the most disgusting servility. Yet, notwithstanding the rigor of his destiny, he is utterly unconscious that there exists happier or fatter regions on the earth; he loves his country with enthusiastic and unbounded ardor, and when fighting his battles abroad he is almost a willing victim to the enemy, in the confident belief that after death, but before he takes his final fight to heaven, he is suffered to visit for three days his native cottage."

CANDIDATES .- The following persons have been announced as candidate in this county, at the election in August

Senae—Hugh Waddell, esq.
Commons—Dr. Michael Holt, and
Giles Mebane, Henry K. Nash and Har-

rison Parker, esqrs. DEMOCRATIC. Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison. Commons—Col. John Stockard, Dr

Julius C. Bracken, and Cad. Jones, jr. and Wm. N. Pratt, esgrs. For Sheriff-James C. Turrentine.

#### Weekly Almanac JUNE. Sun Sun E : E :

and the second second	
16 Thursday,	4 47 7 13 2 8 8 8 8 8 8
17 Friday	4 47 7 13 = 0 0 0 0 0
18 Saturday,	
19 Sunday,	4 47 7 13 2 - 0 5 8 8
20 Monday,	1 47 7 13 5
21 Tuesday.	1 47 7 13 2 5 2 = 1
22 Wednesday	1 47 7 13 SZEES

# Petersberg, May Payetteville, June 8. 6 00 a 7 00 2 25 a 2 00

Notice-Taxes

Notice—I axes.

Tabali attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the lax due for the year 1848.

Monday 4th July, at Jose Durham's Tuesd'y the 5th, at Juhn Newiin's Wednesday the 6th, at Huffin's Mill Thursdey the 7th, at Michael Albright's Friday the 8th, at George Fatterson's Saturday the 9th, at the late residence of Michael Holl, de'd Monday the 11th, at George Faucett's Wednesday the 13th, at George Faucett's Wednesday the 13th, at George Faucett's Thursday the 14th, at James Hutchinson's Friday the 15th, at George Saturday the 16th at Mason Ha I Monday the 16th at Mason Ha I Monday the 18th, at Hillsborough

Monday the 18th, at Hillsborough Tuesday the 19th, at Chalk Level Wednesday the 20th, at Mrs. McKee's Thursday the 21st, at Abner Parker's Friday the 22d, at William Lipscomb's Saturday the 23d, at Harris Wilkerson's Monday the 25th, at Wm. N. Pratt's Store Tuesday the 26th, at Joseph L. Moring's Wednesday the 27th, at William Trice's Thursday the 28th, at Chapel Hill Friday the 29th, at Thomas Long's

Monday the 1st August, at Pinkney Sikes. Monday the 2d, in Hillsborough, to collect the Town Tax.

The Justices appointed to take the lists of taxables for 1842, will attend at the above times and places; and every person failing to give in his list is subject by law to pay a duble fine, and the Sheriff is bound to collect it. Punctuality is expected by all. JAMES C. TURRENTINE, SA'f.

#### To the Public.

THE Fall Session of my school, will com-mence on the 15th of next month, and close on the 15th of December following. A full and complete course of secademical in-struction will be imparted. Students prepared

for the University. D. W. KEER.
Junto, N. C., June 11. 25 June 11. 25— The Raleigh Star, and North Carolina tandard, will copy four times

## Books! Books!

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the follow-

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, areas Olnev's Do., Parley's Gengraphy, Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's

Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's rithmetic, Youth's Natural Philosophy,

Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Watt's Improvement of the Mind, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Temperance Tales, in 6 vols. Scott's Bibles, in 3 vols. Pocket and Family Bibles, Albums, Mott's Travels in Europe and the East, Family Library, in 15 vols. Ruled and Colored Leuer Paper. Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd

Book of History.

E. MURRAY & CO.

June 8.

7 Negroes for Sale. I AVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange, on the estate of WILLIAM LYNN, deceased, and having obtained an order from Court to that effect, we shall expore to public sale on the 31st day of August next, at der from Court to that effect, we shall expore to public sale on the 31st day of August next, at the late residence of the said Wm Lyan, dee'd, seven Negro Slaves belonging to said estate, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with two or more good securities.

THOS. CHRISTIAN. Adm's.

FEMALE STEOOLS In Hillsborough.

THE Fall ression of MR. 4 MRS. BUR-WELL'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 44 of July, and close the last of The usual branches of a thorough education are taught, with the Latin, Greek and French

Languages. TERMS—PER SESSION. Board and Tumon, Use of Piano, Drawing and Painting, 12 00 French. 15 00 Latin or Greek, 10 00

Hon. F. Nash, Dr Jas Webb, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Jno W. Norwood, egg, Hillsborough, Rev. D. L.rcey, Baleigh. Hon. Willie P. Man. gum, Gides Mebant, egg, Orange county. Mr. Robert Primrose, Mr. Alfred Hatch, Rev. D. Stratton, Newbern, Richard Washington, esq. Waynesborough. Gaston Wider, erq. Wake county. Rev. Thomas R. Owen, Washington: June 1. 

### Notice.

AT May Term, 1812, of Orange County Court, Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS D. CRAIN, deceased, were granted to the undersigned; 'te therefore gives to tice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons asving claims against said estate to pr sent hem within the time prescribed by 'sw, or this solice will plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. FAUCETT, Adm'r.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, late a Dem lenator in the Congress of the Unite States from the state of New Hampsire. e returned to his former occupation, the publisher of a newspaper. In a late number he makes use of the follow-ing judicious and well-timed remarks:

Let the manufacturing industry and spital be fostered, and in ten years the roducts will be double, and perhaps able—a market will be kept within our borders that will pay a higher price for the eurplus of our farmers than they can ob-tain at the sesports in Massachusetts. Let eailroads be extended through the natural valleys the whole length of the State-le other improvements go on, and every twenty five, some fifty and some an hun-dred per cent. There are certain men who would not seem to wish to present, so the "only political question," whether a cardidate for public office will or will great public improvements. Will the people choose for public servants those who are desirous of driving away capital of other States which seek to employ itselfon our numerous waterfalls, and to build up and beautify numerous villages, which furnish a support for the unding them."

Notes on Currency.—A traveller from New England or Central New York starts for the South. At the Philadelphia Railroad Office he is gruffly told that they or don't take New England money, nor env New York but specie;" so he has to stand a shave on the money in his pockington; and here (at the railroad) they won't take New York city bills except at two per cent. discount. They won't take Virginia here, nor in Baltimore, save at some eight to twelve per cent. discount. They won't take Penusylvania country enency in Philadelphia, nor Maryland country money in Baltimore or Washing-In short, at every stopping place you must put your pucket book in the brokers' hopper, and have the contents ground out minus the toll.

All this, be it observed, is done with a currency overy where (except Virginia) redeemed promptly in specie. There is ne longer a pretence that suspension causes these inequalities. The simple fact is that we have touched bottom on General Jackson's "better currency" of State bank notes; and you can's select any out of the lot that you can travel twenty

This will never do. We cannot stop here; we must advance or go back. Be--a " astional paper currency we metallic currency." The Ulater and Jacksonville contrivance, with a chave on every corner you turn, cannot be a permanent condition. If there really be not in the land wisdom to devise and devices of barbarism at once

[N. Y. Tribune.

The wist of Richard C. Gwarking for the murder of Pitman two or three years eines, at the White Sulphur Springs, has been peetponed by the Criminal Court of Rechington country, in consequence of the invanity of the prisoner. It was and still labors under mental derangement He was to be removed to the Hospital

Poor Gwatkine! A few years since he vas s gay, dashing and agreeable young ellow—esteemed by all who know him possessed of many admirable traits of character, and active business habita; but the "lout fiend," Intemperance, blasted all his prospects, and lastly all his hopes. house of a populous town, he became a bar keeper in a hetel, and thence down we know not how far, in the descending grade of life, until his career was as it were suspended, by his arrest and imprisonment for killing a fellow man in a querrel at the table of a public house, whilst intexicated! What a warning to young men! Haw friends and fortune and bright prospects vanish-and misery, wretchedness and crime ensue, when a restating of vices, intemperate drinking!
. Richmond Compiler.

CROWS .- This species of the feathered tribe, although regarded generally with much aversion, is a very useful animal. notwithstanding its propensity to pull up corn. The Magazine of Natural History

Every Crow requires at least one pound of lood a week, and nine-tenths of their food consists of worms and insects; 100 Crows then in one season destroy 4780 pounds of worms, insects and larveze. From this fact some slight idea may be formed of the usefulness of this much persecuted bird to the farmer.

" Libraries are the wardrobes of fiteradure," says a quaint writer, " whence men properly informed might bring forth something for ornament, much for curio eny, and more for use."

### Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand drawn by Wilson Garrard in favor of Thomas Rhodey, er. dated about the 25th of November Let and payable on or before the 25th of Documber next, for once imported dollars. This, therefore, is to forewarn all persons from trading for the same.

THOMAS RHODES, SEN'R.

To the Public.

Almost meelees.

His Carding Vachines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Clayter, eaq. whose skill in carding wood is well known.

The highest price will be given for Wheat Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Orange County, May Term 1842.

ORDERED, that, at the next election for members of the General Assembly in Orange county, the Sheriff shall open a polition ascertain the wish of the people relative to a central division of this county of Orange; that a vofe be taken at each election ground, as follows, to wit, that each voter for members of the House of Commona shall endorse on a ticket, to be deposited in a box to be kept for that purpose, "Central Division," or "No Central Division." And that this order be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test, J. TAYLOR, C. C.

Jone 1.

Books Wanted.

ANY person having in his possesion, a Book or Books belonging to the Dialectic Society at Chapel Hill, is requested to return the same as soon as possible.

May 21.

Goods! New Goods! WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as fol-

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres, Lead, brown and drab Merino Cassimeres Black Camblet, Gamboons, Georgia Nan-

keen and Alpacca Cloths, Satinets, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings, Sattin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings,

French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Ginghams, Mouslin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Musline,

Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayaune Prints, Lead color and black figured Laces, wiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check

Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, Coloured and white Cambrics, lain and figured Bobinets, Bonnets, Ribands, and Edgings,

adies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings, Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarle,

and black Cravate, Umbrelles, and Parasols, Irish Linens, Linen Bosoms and Collars,

Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefe and Muslin Collers,
White and black Hose and half Hose, Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walk-

Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes, HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver, SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Colum-

bis and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogekins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons.
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead

in kege, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown. enetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, oppersa, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soaps, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guscum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Can dles, Losf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10. Putty. Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, lin Ware of various kinds, and Books Hardware and Guttlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, Arc. Arc. Are.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such

E. MURRAY & Co. May 24. 25-3mg

## Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified at May term of Orange Court of Picas and Quarter Sessions, as executors to the last will and testament of MICHAEL HOLT, deceased, testament of MICHAEL HOLF, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, proper-by authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of reco-

EDWIN M. HOLT, WM. A. CARRIGAN, Ex'rs. May 25. 25-3

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. PERSON COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

March Term, 1842.

Cornelius Buchanon, and Joshua Owen & wife Henrietta,

Simon Gentry and wife Martha, David Bucha non, Sally Buchanon, Vina Brinager, Piety Brinager, Israel Estwood and wife Susan, Hinton Buchanon, Hillyard Buchanon, Tho mas Mitchell and wife Martha, Lewis Mon-tague and wife Hixy, Prodence Buchanon, Agnes Buchanon, Priscilla Buchanon, Eliza beth Buchanon, and Rosy Buchanon.

Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants David Bircharon, Agnes Buchanon, Priscilla Buchanon, El zabeth Buchanon, and Rosy Buchanon, are not residents of this state: It is therefore ordered, that pub-lication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for five weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1842 CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Notice.

THE 6m of MEBANE & TURNER in day dissolved by mutual consec-equest all those indebted to the conce, no forward and settle their accoun-th, without further notice, as money wanted. We hope none will exce-ilves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal partonage heretofore axtended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same. JAMES MEBANE, JR.

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols, HAVING removed to the corner store for marty occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

**Spring and Summer** GOODS.

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual deal-



WATCHES and Jewellery.

EMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches, Gold guard and fob Keys, Fine Gold Rings, Breast Plus and Earrings,

Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit, Silver Thimbles, Gold Hearts and Crosses,

A rich assortment of Silver and Steel pectacles, to suit all ages. Silver Table and Tea Spoons. Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives, Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors. Silver Ear and Tooth Picks. Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes, Gold Shirt Buttons, Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains.

Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches, Gold Barrel Lockets,

Coral, Guilt Lockets, Watches and Clorks of all description leaned and repaired in his accustomed supe

May 4.

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle then ues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH. May 4

IMPORTANT WORK. NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICA ION

A DICTIONARY OF Arts, Manufactures, and

Mines, Containing a clear exposition of their Prin

ciples and Practice. By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad. S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mulii., &c. THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author env

deavors to accomplish:

1st To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallur gist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, for emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are two commonly governed by blind principles and a president.

prejudice and a vicious routine.
2 adly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dry. salters. Druggists and officers of the fleveni characteristic descriptions of the commoditi which pass through their hands.

which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay
open an excellent practical school to S.udents
of these kindred sciences.
4thly To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously,
amoning plausible claimants.

moung plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to

become well acquainted with the nature of se to litigation. 6thly. To present to legislators such a clear

position of the staple manufactures, as ma suade them from enacting laws which ob etruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to

the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United

States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the carth. The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and menally from official authority at the end

and usually from official authority at the end of each stricle.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1409 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one seminently numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery. It of to any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportantly, as we can put the work to them on Ware.

Ware.

tanity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every ma-nufacturing town, and every village through-out the United States and Canada, subscrib-

ers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Molasses. Loaf and Bro. Addresa post baid, La Roy Sauderland, 126, Black and Green Teas, Fulton street. New York. Powder, Shot, Nails, W. \*\* To every editor who gives this adver-tisement entire 12 insertions, we will fus-ward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

Feb. 12, 1842.

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made consi

SHELTON & KENNON. Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. May 3, 1842. P. S. For particular information with regard the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K

Groceries! Groceries! A Fresh Supply.

May 3.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for ceah. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reaonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is com-prised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffice, includ Saleratus ing Rio, Java, &c. Best Brown Sugar Brimstone Havanna Sugar Best Loaf and Crush Sugar Molasses Raisins M'Caboy's Prussian Blue Venetian Red

Nutmegs Fig Blue Camwood Best Green Tea Areatta Quick Silver Herring Bar Iron, assorted Essence Peppermint Oil Lemon Cinnamon Bark Shear of Cut Nails, assorted Dium Lump Magnesia Henry's Magnesia Box Matches Rheubarb Root Castings
Weeding Hoes
Spades and Shovels
Manure Forks

Best Chewing Tobac Lytharge Castor Oil Gum Shelse Cream Tartar Sperm Spanish Indigo Ink Sand Sand Paper White Lead, in kegs Dry White Lead Red Lead Ink Powder Castil Soap Box Mustard Spice Black Pepper Black Pepper & Race Ginge waters Asafœtida Vermillion Red Percussion ('aps Powder and Shot

Cloves Mace Camphor Window Glass Spanish Whiting Copal & Black Varn Putty Sait Petre Allum Epsom Salts Glauber Salts Fresh Hops Best & Common Crain Oil Lamp Oil Copperas nd Log-Wood

Starch, &c. &c. &c. Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be re MICKLE & NORWOOD.



S the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nel he would take this method to inform hi

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, of Superio wool dyed Black CLOTHS, Do.

do. Blue do. do. Invisible Green, do. Do. Brown, and Drab, Do. Steel mixed Beaver and Pilot Cloth, Cloaks and Overcoats, Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,

Silk, Satin, and Meri- VESTINGS. Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars. Bosoms, White and Green Mackinaw Biankets, Whitney & Rose Jackonet and French Muslin.

Figured, striped, and plain Silks, Black and blue-black de. French, English and American Prints. Black, figured, and plain Mourselin de

Lanes and Challies. Black and blue-black Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Hand-

kerchiefs, Pagliopi, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawle, Long Lawn. Hem stitch and Linen Cam bre Handkerchiefs,

Daniask and Bird-eye Diaper. Bleached and brown Table Covers. Irish Linen, black and brown Holland. Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings. Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cy

press Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Um brellas, &c.

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS, Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Agne districts Physicians almost univer-

Ware, Hardware and Cuttlery, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Load and other Paints, &c. &c. and all other articles usually brought to this

WILLIAM NELSON. 24- November 23.

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

OHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES among which is a six and a half Octave Plan Forte, a very superior one to any ever see here. They have now on band a very large to the present the second s hare. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those tadies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and my them; and they will be considered their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty set their durability and keeping in tune longer

o their durability and a barge apportment
They have also on hand a large apportment
f MUSIC of the laires publication for Piano
and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violine,
lutes, Accordions, all Kinds of Brass listre
nents for Military Banda, Drums of all sizes,

Sc. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended

For the convenience of purchasers in North For the convenience of purchaseles, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other. 82-



Saddling Business. THE subscribers, having established them-selves in Billshorough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an exten

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness, Trunks. (both wood and iron frames. Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips, Collars of all kinds,

Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buf ala Robes, A fine and large assortment of Bits

A new and large solution to the stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their parshall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and carnestly request the favour of a trial. HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.



THESE Medicines are it debted for their name to the manifest and sensible actio

manifest and sensible action in purifying the aprings and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hondred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefit det, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are rempounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and descrip-

The LIFE MEDICINES recommends and descrip-tion. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the vari-ous impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fararound them, and to remove the hardened lawsea which collect in the convolutions of the
small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected
masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhosa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is
well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence
the prejudice of these well informed men acainst quack medicines or medicines or retained. gainst quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second offect of the Life Medicines is to The second offect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nour ished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, rem was every part of the avaient and terms heart. part of the system, and triumphantly mount the banner of health in the blooming check.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced J. R. Callum, Milton, a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartborn and Headache, Restlessness. Ill temper, Auxiety. Languer and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrica, Cholera, Ferers of all kinds, Rheumatism. Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel. Wosms, Asthma and Consumption, Scorvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutie Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysi-pelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Mediful; so much so that in the Fever and eally prescribe them.

Ail that Mr. Moffit r quizes of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicine a strictly according to the di ections. It is not strictly according to the di ections. by a newspaper notice, or by any ting that he himself may say in their layer, that he had himself may say in their lavor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a

Moffat's Medical Manual: designest as a Domestic Guide to Health - designest as a Domestic Guide to Health - This little pemph'et, edited by Wm. B. Mc.ff.-t, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more tu by Mr. M. ff 't's theory of diseaser, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking benith. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's

Agents generally

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsho

D. HEARTT, Agent. May 20.

Disease a Unit.

of the creation. The mighty worlds which full in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER

This principle goveres the human body.

Brondreth's Togetable Universal Fills structured in impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion is they occasion impurity of the blood.

The bowels for instance are easilize—this most important organ is clored—the conveyable, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the bland, usuationing inpurity of blond. Thus, Fevers, Chofice, Rhaimstim, Cougha and Colda are aften produced. But let Trandreth's Fills be used in such dores as will effectually accusate the towels, and health is restored at once.

I list weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood, from which serves by sentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in like bowels, feebleners, pain in the best and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. There unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doese of Brandreth's Pells, which soon restore health by porifying the blood.

Grief, great axistines of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epeleptic fits, appoplesy, scurvey, feves, and ague, derangement of the stemped and to wells, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Fills.

Small poz, scatel fover, pastid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by finase whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Fills, and removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, brumes, 4e, 4e, produce impurity there health error of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of the blood, and soon find their way to the week part, i. e. the local minury, and are likely soon to produce in flammation, fifth the weak and the subject, its a

will get well. In like manner are white swellings, anaattral enlargements, liver cumplaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANIARTH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sich loug whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure. Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life withing you is capable of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of sgency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills: Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough. Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough. Humphreys & Guither, Lexington. Jaseph H. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson. James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill. J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph. John R. Brown, Privilege G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange. E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford. J & R. Sloon, Greeneborough. James Johnson, Wentworth, Wood & Neal, Madison, J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do. Owen MeAleer. Yancoyville, Coswell.

### Notice.

May 10.

De Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS. March 16.

CITHER Double or Single, made to

Mattresses,

#### either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to. July 24.

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order-an article of great confort,

Job Printing. EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

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